



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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IS GREATLY DISTURBED  
when your find your eyes are  
not so good as they used to be.  
**ACCURATE GLASSES**  
will overcome the trouble.  
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Prescriptions carefully fitted.

No. 19,125. 號五廿百一千九萬一第 日二十月七閏年未己 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1919. 陸拜禮 號三拾月玖年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.15
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CORRESPONDENCE.  
A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir, Your correspondent's remarks under the above heading are almost identical ones which I intended sending you today.

Will you hit the nail again until you drive it home, bearing in mind the toughness of the wood you are driving into?

There is another aspect of the subject not touched upon by your leaderette, and that is the necessity for improving the main east to west arteries of traffic and the provision of subsidiary roads, without which building development cannot take place. It is throttled. Property is useless unless one can get at it. I am, Yours faithfully,

AN ARCHITECT.

Hongkong, September 12th, 1919.

## CANTON NEWS.

September 12th.

## A REAL GOVERNMENT PROPOSED.

In consequence to the situation—neither peace nor war between North and South—the question of the formation of a real Government in Canton has been revived by the M.P.s and the representatives of various armies.

It is suggested that the first step in this direction is to withdraw the order for negotiating peace with the Peking Government, and to recall the Southern peace envoys. The second step is to declare war on the Peking Government on the ground that it is implacable. The third step is to form a real Government in Canton for all the South-West provinces. The M.P.s are inviting all the leaders in these provinces to give their opinions on the matter so that a decision may be taken in accordance with the will of the majority.

## DR. SUN'S RESIGNATION.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has telegraphed again to his co-Directors of the Military Government stating that he has made up his mind to resign as from August 7th and requesting that his name shall not be attached to the statements made by the Military Government in future.

## RECLAMATION NEAR MACAO.

Owing to the reclamation of the seashore at Chingchow near Macao by order of the Macao authorities, the Canton authorities have protested that the place is in Chinese territory. The work, they say, must be suspended immediately as it is contrary to the treaty between the two nations. Another message states that the work is proceeding apace, as the contractor has to complete it in December.

## THE GUNBOAT "PO MAN."

Hearing that the Peking Government has sent delegates to take over the gunboat *Po Man*, which is detained in Hongkong, the Military Government has proposed to request the French Consul to stop delivery, as the vessel really belongs to the Canton Government.

## MISHAP TO THE "CHANGSHA."

A bolt got loose in the steering gear, and we stuck in the mud, that's all," said an officer on board the s.s. *Changsha* (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents) to a reporter of the *Daily Press*, yesterday evening, when he went on board the vessel to obtain some particulars of the mishap which occurred to her on the voyage from Sydney to Hongkong.

From a passenger our reporter obtained a few more particulars of the incident, which was neither so thrilling nor so exciting as rumour had first suggested. The *Changsha* left Sydney on August 12th, and reached Cairns, a small seaport in Queensland, according to schedule time. She loaded some cargo at Cairns, and was leaving the harbour when some defect occurred in the steering gear. Cairns harbour is shallow, and the authorities have dredged a channel 130 feet wide for steamers. The vessel, being out of control, was carried by the tide and grounded in the mud in one of the undredged portions of the harbour.

There was no danger whatever, and the passengers took their enforced stay amid dreary surroundings in a philosophical manner. As it was not considered possible to tow the vessel out by tugs owing to the fact that she was carrying 200 tons of cargo, mostly flour, a number of lighters were signalled for and the greater portion of the cargo was unloaded into them. Thus lightened, the vessel was towed to the wharf, where the cargo was replaced. The vessel was on the mud for a day and a half, and the mishap caused a delay of just a little over two days. She arrived in Hongkong yesterday afternoon.

## THE PIRACY THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE

## A TRICK WHICH FAILED.

How three men, one of them the caretaker of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s oil tank at Lai-chikok attempted to rob the company of three electric fans and a coil of rope, by spreading a false report that a piracy had been committed, was related at the Magistracy, yesterday, when the two were charged with the larceny of the articles mentioned.

Mr. D. J. Lewis prosecuted on behalf of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and Mr. E. H. Lyson defended the third defendant, the sailing-master of a junk.

The wife of the licensee of a junk stated that when the vessel was about to proceed to Canton with a cargo of coal for the Canton Electric Co., the third defendant, who was the sailing-master, was visited by the first and second defendants. After ascertaining that the boat was leaving, the men said they wanted a rope to be taken to Canton. Witness asked them for a pass from the Imports and Exports Office, and was shown a piece of paper. Not being able to read, she thought it was all right and asked the men for \$3 as freight charge. Later in the day the rope was brought on board and put into the hold, where she also discovered three electric fans. She asked the third defendant whose fans they were, and he replied that the other two men had entrusted them to him.

A Chinese constable stated that he went on board the *Bratung*, lying off Lai-chikok, and arrested the first and second defendants, who were watchmen. Later in the day, he went with the first defendant to the junk, as he had been informed that the third defendant and a number of other men had attacked the launch and stolen the fans. He found the fans concealed under a blanket, and the rope covered by a piece of old cloth.

The first defendant stated that it was a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. Lindsey: If you say that she was mistaken how did you manage to take the constable to the junk to find the missing articles?

Defendant: I searched all the junks and sampans and accidentally discovered the stolen articles lying in that particular junk.

The second defendant stated that he was on duty on the launch and noticed some men lower the rope into a sampan and then sail away. First defendant, who was in the sampan, asked him to keep silent about the matter, otherwise he would not get any money.

Mr. Lindsey sentenced the first two defendants to four months' hard labour each, and remanded the case against the third.

## BRUTAL MURDER IN KOWLOON.

## INDIAN SOLDIER CLUBBED TO DEATH.

## COMRADE ARRESTED.

A brutal murder took place in the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion Barracks, Kowloon, on September 5th, an Indian soldier, Sukh Singh, being clubbed to death with an iron bar.

Bahadur Singh, another soldier, was formally charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsey, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the commission of the crime.

When the charge was explained, prisoner stated he understood it but he denied that he was guilty. The prisoner's attitude was one of indifference.

Inspector Gordon stated that both the deceased and the accused used to sleep in the same room, their beds being adjacent to each other. The accused was alleged to have armed himself with an iron bar and clubbed his comrade to death though there was no evidence that anyone had actually seen him striking the deceased on the head. The sound of moving feet and a scuffle woke up another soldier, sleeping in a bed further away, and this man noticed the accused standing by deceased's bed with an iron bar in his hand. The man walked up to the spot and tried to rouse the deceased, but failed. He then raised an alarm. Accused then walked across the room to a window and threw away the iron bar, which was picked up next morning. There was no apparent motive for the deed, although it was rumoured that the prisoner and deceased had a fight the previous afternoon.

The case was remanded till September 23rd.

## WANTED.

- (1)—Tenders for lighting King's Park Range at night to be submitted to the Hongkong Defence Corps to be 45 rounds per man after 5 p.m.
- (2)—Tenders for the supply of 1,000,000 bottles of Phosferine to enable members of the H.K.D.C. to stand the strain of firing 45 rounds at one time.

To be sent to B.F., care of *Hongkong Daily Press*.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

## ONE DEFENDANT GRANTED BAIL IN \$15,000.

Despite the endeavours of the Police, the smuggling of opium continues on a very extensive scale. On Thursday, for instance, Revenue Officers seized 180 lbs. of opium, valued at \$2,350, and 90 tins of non-Government opium.

The 180 lbs. of opium were discovered artfully concealed under the mattress of a bed in a house in Wellington Street. The tenant of the premises, a man of about 70 years of age, was arrested and brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsey, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$15,000.

## AN EMPHATIC DEFENDANT.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of eight tins of opium.

When the charge was explained to the man, he rated the interpreter for making an inaccurate statement. Ten tins of opium, said the man, not eight.

Mr. Lindsey soothed the defendant's ruffled feelings by explaining that it did not matter, as the Government would be getting the opium. The man was ordered to pay a fine of \$800 or go to gaol for six months.

## WITH WHICH TO PAY A FINE OF \$800.

An amusing conversation took place in Court, yesterday, when a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 82 tins of opium.

A constable stated that the man had the opium concealed round his waist.

Defendant pleaded that it did not matter how he carried the opium.

Mr. Lindsey: Why did you carry it round your waist?

Defendant: A man engaged me to carry the opium. He asked me to conceal it round my waist, promising me \$3. He told me that if the Police arrested me he would procure my freedom.

Mr. Lindsey: \$300 or three months.

Defendant: I have no money to pay the fine. The man promised me \$3, but he only paid me \$1. How can I pay the fine if I am not allowed an opportunity of finding this man and getting the \$2.

Mr. Lindsey: That won't go very far in paying the fine.

Defendant (triumphantly): But, you see, I can sell my ricksha. (Laughter in Court during which the defendant was taken away, protesting.)

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE CHINESE DETECTIVE FORCE?

## SEVEN MEMBERS CHARGED WITHIN TWO MONTHS.

During the past few weeks four Chinese members of the local Detective force have been convicted of various offences. In addition, a fifth is awaiting trial for murder, a sixth has escaped the clutches of the law after shooting an Indian constable, and yesterday a seventh was arrested on charges of (i) demanding \$100 by menaces and (ii) misconduct as a police officer.

It is alleged that the defendant went on board the *Lien Shing* and searched passengers' luggage, contrary to general orders issued by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, that no Chinese policeman should conduct a search without reporting first to a European officer. He examined the luggage of two Chinese members of the crew of the vessel, and demanded \$100. The men complained to the captain of the vessel, who informed Inspector Gordon.

The defendant was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsey, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. A. E. Hall, appearing for defendant, asked for a remand on small bail.

Mr. Lindsey said that bail must be \$1,000.

Mr. Hall considered the sum excessive. He suggested \$500, stating that the man would not run away.

Mr. Lindsey stated that the maximum sentence, if the charge were proved, would be six months' imprisonment. Eventually bail was granted in \$750.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

COMMAND.

Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.) resumed Command of the Police Reserve as from this date.

ARMS.

Outstanding rifles and ammunition should be returned to the Musketry Inspector through the Store Sergeant between 9 a.m. and 12 noon or 2 and 4 p.m. (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R.).

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## STRENGTH.

No. 547 Pte. A. W. Miller, D.C., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated September 26th, 1919.

No. 286 Spr. H. J. Rowe, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated September 26th, 1919.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Members of the Corps may in future, except when they have been detailed for duty, proceed to Canton, Macao and West River ports for a period not exceeding seven days without obtaining leave of absence but, before departure, they must notify their unit Commanders in writing who, in turn, will notify the Adjutant. Leave of absence to other places than the above, must be obtained as before.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

## D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.

Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E. instructors at Belchers at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, September 17th. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1/-) rating.

Officer on duty: Lieut. W. Brown. Those who wish to attend classes for higher ratings should send in their names early to the C.Q.M.S., Engineer Co., H.K.D.C., Headquarters.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR "PROFICIENT" QUALIFICATION.

The following is an extract from Orders by Col. J. R. Young, Chief Engineer, Forces in China, dated Sept. 26th, 1919:

The undermentioned members of the Engineer Co., H.K.D.C., having obtained the "Proficient" Qualification as Electricians, will be granted Engineer Pay at 1/- per diem from the date stated:

No. 730 Spr. W. B. Hind, from July 22nd, 1919, inclusive.

No. 804 Spr. C. A. Ribeiro, from Aug. 20th, 1919, inclusive.

No. 986 Spr. A. G. Marshall, from Aug. 20th, 1919, inclusive.

## ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION.

## ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire their Musketry Course at the Peak Range in the early morning instead of at King's Park Range in the afternoon are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

## A COMPANY.

Tuesday, September 16th:—

5.00 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 19th:—

5.00 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, September 21st:—

8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, September 22nd:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, September 23rd:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 26th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, September 28th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Monday, September 29th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, September 30th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 3rd:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, September 5th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, September 8th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 11th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, September 13th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, September 16th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 19th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, September 21st:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, September 23rd:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, September 26th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, September 28th:—

5.00 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

## FOOD PRICES

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

OF HIGH-CLASS CANNED GOODS  
THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS ARE OBTAINABLE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

American Lunch Tongues	per tin 75 cents.
Australia Ox Tongues	\$1.95, \$2, \$3 each.
Rabbit in Jelly, Liver and Bacon	per tin 40 cents.
Canadian Botted Dinner	38
Kipperd Herrings, American	40
Fresh	30
Booth's Herrings in Tomato	25
Primrose Fresh Herrings, tall tin	30
Primrose Fresh Herrings, flat	35
Concentrated Soup Powder 1 lb. tin	20
Chicken Soup, Royal Taste Brand	50
Bologna Sausage, American	37
Pork and Beans, 20 ounce tin	70
Guillard's Cocoa, 1 lb. tins 40c.	25
Sweet Mixed Pickles, American	30
Sultana Raisins	25
Pudding Raisins	25
Curants	25
Butter, Australian "Golden Churn"	65
Australian Fruits	50
Australian Vegetables	30
Condensed Milk "Reindeer" "Life Guard"	30
Dog Biscuit, in 3 lb. pkts.	70
Sardines, in pure Olive Oil tins	50
Semolina, in 1 lb. tins	35
Pearl Barley	15
Sugar Peas, Armour's	35
Asparagus, Royal Taste Brand	60

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ABOVE PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED TO BE OF HIGH CLASS QUALITY.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER &amp; CO.,

(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

1108]

## UNIVERSAL IMPORT &amp; EXPORT CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS:

(Hotel, Mansions, Top Floor.)

P.O. BOX 348.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.**  
FROM SEATTLE ETC.  
**THE American Steamship**  
"WEST HENSHAW"  
having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all the Cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 10th Sept. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on Wednesday the 17th Sept. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after the arrival of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.  
**GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, September 12th, 1919. [1243]

## G. R. NOTICE.

**PERMISSION** given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.  
On and after the 8th day of September, 1919:—  
(1) Persons who are in possession of such Passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same as hereinafter mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.  
(2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.  
(3) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport granted by the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.  
(4) A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and produced for examination on board, both prior to the arrival of the steamer in the Colony and prior to its departure from the Colony.  
(5) Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Notes:—1. All persons, who are either without a passport or without such a valid passport as above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.  
2. To prevent delay in sailings. Shipping Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.  
On and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1919, the PASS OFFICE and the Office for the Registration of Persons under Ordinance 6 of 1916, will be located at the Central Police Station and not at the Post Office building.  
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.  
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
**E. D. C. WOLFE,**  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
5th September, 1919. 40

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marshal of the Prize Court, On THURSDAY, September 18th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Yaumatei Break-water.  
The Motor Vessel "PIONEER"  
Hull Length Built 1913.  
Length 17 feet.  
Beam 13 feet 6 inches.  
Draught 7 feet.  
Engine.  
Internal Combustion, 3 Cylinder Junker Diesel Type.  
Complete with Navigating lights and a quantity of spare gear.  
The latter can be seen, by application to the undersigned.  
A launch will leave Blake Pier 10 A.M. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.  
On view 17th inst.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 10th, 1919. [1245]

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marshal of the Prize Court, On FRIDAY, September 19th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at Billeys Quay, Kowloon Bay, The wreck of the Launch "HAFAG" as the now lies.  
The "HAFAG" was wrecked by Typhoon, 18th August 1919.  
On view from Wednesday, 17th inst.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, September 10th, 1919. [1247]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the above Club, will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, September 17th, 1919, at 8 P.M.  
**H. C. RESKER,**  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, September 10th, 1919. [1236]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.  
Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.  
By Order, **E. DES VCEUX,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1919. [1237]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1919.  
**THE TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from September 19th to 27th, both days inclusive.  
**DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, September 11th, 1919. [1238]

## HUMPREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 34th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft of new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.  
Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the proposed extraordinary resolution will be proposed.  
That the New Articles already approved "by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and by the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."  
Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
Dated the 8th day of September, 1919.  
Hongkong.  
By Order of the Board, **G. RAPP,**  
Secretary. [1237]

## A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.  
**FAVOUR**ED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), September 13th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).  
**EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**  
Comprising:—  
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry, Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Glass, Wardrobes, Pictures, Bureaux, Bed sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Curtains, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.  
1 Piano by Bannell & Sons, London, in good condition.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, September 9th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.  
**FAVOUR**ED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, September 16th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS  
Also  
40 cases Laundry Bar Soap.  
50 " Crab Brand Soap Tablets.  
40 " Rhos Protector nails.  
10 dozen Levin's Lemon Squash.  
5 " Schweppes' Cordial Lime Juice.  
27 " Headley's Cocoa.  
41 Monarch Fire Extinguishers.  
48 Blankets.  
24 Tobacco Pipes.  
A Quantity of Tennis, Cricket and Football gear, also 7 cases Electric Bulbs in assorted Candle power.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
Hongkong, September 11th, 1919. 248

## INTIMATIONS

## MUSIC LESSONS.

**PROF. DANENBERG** will Resume his Piano Lessons this month. "129

## NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons.  
For the BANK OF CHINA, **TSUYEE PEI,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1192]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

Big Course—Fanning.  
For players whose handicaps are 10 or under.  
First round to be played by SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.  
Entries close on SUNDAY, September 22th, on the list at any of the Club Houses or at the Hongkong Club.  
**18 HOLE COMPETITION AGAINST BOGEY.**  
For a Silver Cup presented by a Grateful Temporary Member.  
Big Course—Fanning.  
Under Handicap.  
To be played on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22TH, 1919.  
Post entries at Fanning.  
Hongkong, September 10th, 1919. [1245]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**THE** Public is hereby notified that on and from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Timetable. Timetables will be available on SATURDAY, September 13th, and may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.  
By Order, **ROBERT BAKER,**  
Manager.  
Kowloon, September 11th, 1919. [1239]

## BRANGWAN CLARK &amp; CO., LIMITED.

"Milton House," and "India House" Manchester.  
8/9, Chiswell St., London, E.C.  
Eastern Merchants & Agents.  
—Import & Export—  
Shipments of PRODUCE advanced against CONSIGNMENTS realized to best advantage.  
C.I.F. offers invited.  
Samples reported on and valued free of charge.  
Market Reports issued.  
We handle METALS, BRISTLES, LARD, TALLOW, OILS AND OIL SEEDS, CASIA, LAC, PEANUTS, RICE AND RICE BRAN, EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.  
INDENTS carefully executed.  
Export Buyers in all departments.  
Our representative "WILLIAM BE IN HONGKONG" about October 3rd.  
Letters addressed to "H. E. H. Eastern" c/o the Office of this paper will reach him. [1223]

## PUBLIC AUCTION OF PILOT BOATS

**WE** are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction the well-known Pilot Boats.

"SEA LION" and "ALLIGATOR".  
The Auction will be held at our Offices at Noon on SATURDAY, October 11th, 1919. VIEW DAYS.

The "SEA LION" may be viewed at any time on application to Mrs. Thom, Pagoda Anchorage.

The "ALLIGATOR" will be brought to Pagoda Anchorage on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and will be alongside the "SEA LION" in the Creek near the Standard Oil Co.'s premises.

Particulars.  
Lot I "SEA LION" Tonnage 63, Length 73', breadth 18' 6", draft 7' 6".

She is a 3-masted schooner, built of Teak-wood and fitted at the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

She has one Gig and one Dinghy on board, 4 Anchors, Chains, Main-sail, Foresail and Jib complete, is well furnished and carries complete, clock, barometer, binoculars, riding lights, pumps and is in all respects complete with 4 bunks, 2 sofas also three Cabin wash-stands.

The Pilot Boat Licence is dated 1st July, 1899, the year the boat was built.

Lot II "ALLIGATOR" This boat is slightly smaller than the "SEA LION".

Particulars.  
Number of Masts Two  
" " Boats Two  
" " Anchors Two

Chain 75 fathoms of 7" and 45 fathoms of 1", Main-sail, Foresail and Jib complete.

Telescope, compass, tinoculars, clock and riding lights.

This boat was built in Hongkong July 1899 and has this year been thoroughly overhauled and painted at an expense of more than one thousand dollars.

Both boats are well furnished and each has a complete set of signalling flags.

**H. S. BRAND & CO.,**  
Auctioneers.  
FOUCHOW. [1242]

## FRENCH LESSONS

**G. MOUSSION.**

18, MONKTON HILL ROAD.

## INTIMATION

## DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL WHISKY OF GREAT AGE.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 618

## MARRIAGE.

**BRADY-MADAR.**—At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on September 3rd, by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, ERIC ANTOINE, eldest son of Mr. J. A. Berthet, to MARGARET VYTH (Daisy), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Madar.

## DEATHS.

**INWOOD.**—At Tokio, Japan, on September 4th, NELLIE CORIE PEARCE INWOOD, of Morayshire, Scotland.

**POMEROY.**—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on September 6th, PAULINE, the beloved wife of P. Frank Pomero.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 121, FINE STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1919.

## CLAIMS OF THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

Should the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps be awarded a medal in acknowledgment of their services during the war? This has formed a subject of discussion during the past week in the correspondence columns of our sprightly evening contemporary, *The China Mail*. The question seems to us to admit only of an affirmative answer. The claim to such recognition was made at the beginning of 1916 by the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAKE, who, in urging the removal of the interned alien enemies from the Colony, told the Government that "while it cannot be denied that the work of guarding the prisoners was never considered 'a labour of love,' it was cheerfully, wholeheartedly, and loyally undertaken by every member of the Corps—Reserves and Volunteers—as their part—their light part—of the burden of the Empire. And at the close of this great war, sir," he added, "I ask you to be good enough to see to it that, whilst we have never for a moment asked for any payment nor even desired it, we shall receive that reward which is given for labour well done in the cause of Empire, in the shape of a service medal to be awarded to this Colony." The Volunteers—as they were then termed—were called out for actual military service on August 6th, 1914, the date on which war with Germany was proclaimed in Hongkong,

and they have been subject to the Army Act ever since. Technically, therefore, they have been on active service for five years. While it is true that they have not had to make any great sacrifice they have done and they were prepared to do—all that the competent military authorities demanded of them, and have suffered no little inconvenience. In this climate, for example, it is expecting a good deal of human nature to ask men to forego their usual night's rest in order to do sentry duty or operate search-lights and to work at increased pressure in their offices next day owing to depleted staffs. The fact that these civilian soldiers were permitted to pursue their ordinary avocations does not detract from, but rather enhances, the value of their services. It will be remembered that, in reply to an article which we published in December, 1915, Sir HENRY MAY wrote stating that it was the considered policy of the General Officer Commanding, and of himself "to keep the volunteers up to the fullest strength possible," for reasons which they had carefully considered and upon which they were in complete agreement. His EXCELLENCY added: "Among other points, we have not lost sight of the fact that a man who can work with his head to maintain and, if possible, expand the trade of the Empire, and thus husband or increase the resources of the Empire, while at the same time he uses his hands in defence of the Colony, or for the maintenance of law and order, is too valuable an asset of which lightly to deprive the Colony." At that time, of course, the war was young and we did not know the demands that it was to make upon the man-power of the Empire. The slogan at home then was "Business as usual." But the young men who were retained in the *hong* of this Colony made it possible to transfer a large part of the regular garrison to the Front, where, by reason of its efficiency, it could be of immediate use. There were not at that stage thousands of B 1 and B 2 men available for garrison duty. Early in 1917, in response to a widespread demand, a Military Service Commission was appointed in order to hear and advise upon the applications of men fit and anxious to active service outside the Colony whose employers were of opinion that they could not be spared. Last year, when the call for men became more urgent, a Military Service Tribunal sat with compulsory powers to consider the eligibility for overseas service of every "British subject of pure European descent" between eighteen and forty years of age. In view of these facts it must be admitted that the Defence Corps—in which service was compulsory up to the age of 50—was a military necessity and that it is a slender to say that it served as a shelter for "slackers." The facility with which some "indispensables" were released for home leave after the Armistice and before any reliefs could arrive has been freely commented upon, but it would be extremely unjust to regard any isolated cases of this description as a reflection upon the patriotism of the rest of the community. Fortunately, it happened that this Colony escaped any bloodshed or material damage during the war, but may not that have been due in part to the measures taken to guard against it—the measures in which the Defence Corps and its predecessor played their part? There was always the risk of trouble from within or without. At the outset of hostilities, there was a German Fleet off the coast of China, and until nearly the end there was always the danger of German intrigue. Nor must it be forgotten that a portion of the same regiment that maintained at Singapore was quartered in this Colony. At one period even the European members of the Police Reserve were ordered to "keep their rifles and twenty rounds of ammunition always at hand in case of emergency. After all, however, a general service medal is not a reward for gallantry—there are other decorations for that—but simply that which his name implies. It was given during the South African War to those in the service of the Crown who merely stepped ashore at Cape Town, and it is to be given, we believe, to those who were called up for service but never left the shores of Great Britain. Locally, been distributed for war services of one kind and another, and, in view of this and the souvenirs presented to those who took part in the Diamond Jubilee and Coronation processions, we can see no valid reason for passing over the members of the local defence forces. We sympathise with Singapore and Ceylon, which have an even stronger claim to recognition, and we hope that ultimately they will receive their due, but, in the meantime, we are not prepared to admit that wrongs repeated make a right.

Eleven cases (4 deaths) of gastro-enteritis and one case of cholera were reported in the Colony on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Goldring and Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., were amongst those who left for Shanghai on the ss. *Chion* on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. H. C. Sandford and Mr. J. W. Franks returned to the Colony, yesterday, on the *Nippon Maru* after a short health trip to Japan.

The P. & O. ss. *Khita*, with Sir Reginald Stubbs, the new Governor of Hongkong, on board, is due to leave Bombay to-morrow and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on September 30th.

Extradition proceedings, on behalf of the Canton authorities, will be commenced next week in the case in which a Chinese is charged with assisting in the emigration of three girls to Bangkok for immoral purposes.

Owing to the fall in the price of rice, it is the intention of the Government to reduce the allowance granted to men in Government employment, receiving a monthly wage of \$20 and under, from \$2 to \$1.50 from September 15th.

To get rid of their Japanese—popularly known to the Chinese as "low grade" beer—some Cantonese dealers have attempted to sell it under British trade-marks. The Canton Chief of Police has issued orders prohibiting such a practice.

Canon is about to see the appearance of a daily newspaper managed and edited by women. It will be known as *Chen Quin's Women Journal*. The editor will be Miss Wong of Japan. She will be assisted by a manager and three assistant editors.

Mr. A. E. Arculli, son of Mr. A. F. Arculli, is to be admitted to practice as a solicitor in the Hongkong Supreme Court on Monday morning. He will be the first Indian solicitor in the Colony. Mr. Arculli, who was articled to Mr. E. L. Agassiz, will act for him shortly while Mr. Agassiz goes on Home leave.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's yesterday, and successfully applied for the rehearing of a case in which a woman was convicted of being in unlawful possession of opium labels and ammunition and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. It was pointed out that at the previous hearing a man came forward and claimed the labels and ammunition, which, he said, he had placed in the woman's house.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

2 p.m., September 10th.  
Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Ladrone or Mariana Island, inclining Northward.

5.20 p.m., September 11th.  
Typhoon W. of the Ladrone or Mariana Island, inclining Westward.

10.30 a.m., September 12th.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon more than 500 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."] INTERNAL PEACE.

SHANGHAI, September 11th.  
Wong Yap-tong, the chief delegate for the North, left for Peking to consult Chang Chok-lam, the Military Governor, in regard to the peace negotiations. He leaves for Shanghai with the other representatives on September 14th.

THE NEW PREMIER.  
Kan Wan-pang will be selected as Premier Tuan Ki-sui, the former Premier, has promised to do everything in his power to help him, and has threatened, if Parliament will not approve the appointment, to have the Parliament dissolved.

NEW CABINET NOT ADVISABLE.  
Ngai Chi-chung, the Military Governor of Anhui, called on the President and informed him that it would not be advisable to form a new Cabinet at the present moment. Moreover, Kung Sum-cham has not yet tendered his resignation.

PREMIER WANTS ANOTHER LOAN.  
Kung Sum-cham has asked the representatives of the Bank Association for a further loan of money. The representatives replied that they would have to telegraph to London for instructions.



## LORD FISHER HITS OUT:

IS THE BRITISH NATION "GOING TO MAKE THE SAME DAMNED MESS?"

## FRANCE TO OBTAIN MANDATE FOR SYRIA.

## BOLSHEVISTS MAKING PEACE WITH ESTHONIA AND LITHUANIA.

## RECRUDESCENCE OF DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRM STAND.

OSAMA, September 9th.

President Wilson, referring to the reservation cabled on September 5th, said that the United States must take or leave the Treaty as it stood.

[The Washington message of September 5th says:—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, having considered the Peace Treaty, has reported to the Senate after adopting four reservations:—Providing that the United States be interpreted of the Monroe Doctrine, that tariff immigration and other domestic questions be determined by individual nations, that the United States declines to assume any territorial obligation or mandate without a direct resolution from Congress, and that the U.S.A. reserves the right to withdraw from the League of Nations.]

## UPPER SILESIA.

## COMMISSION RECOMMENDS ALLIED OCCUPATION.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Allied Mission to Upper Silesia, consisting of high military representatives of Britain, the United States, France and Italy, have arrived at Sosnowice.

After hearing considerable evidence, holding long conferences, and visiting various towns and camps of the fugitives and insurgents, General Dupont, the French representative, ordered the insurgents and fugitives to be informed that he is telegraphing to Paris, urging the necessity of despatching Allied troops to occupy Upper Silesia.

Such occupation, for technical reasons, cannot be carried out until September 20th.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## PRELIMINARY ORGANISATION PROCEEDING.

LONDON, September 9th.

The preliminary organisation of the League of Nations is proceeding.

A Committee representing all the adherents of the League will hold their first meeting in London after the German Peace Treaty has been duly ratified.

The first business will include the appointment of a Governing Commission for the Saar Valley, within a fortnight of the League's official birth, also a High Commission for Danzig, as speedily as possible.

The Committee will also confirm Sir Eric Drummond's appointment as Secretary General, and prepare the agenda for the public inaugural meeting of the Assembly of the League at Washington, which will probably not be before March. A number of appointments have been provisionally made to the Secretariat. These include ten different nationalities.

## FRENCH STRIKES.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE THEATRICAL LOCK-OUT.

PARIS, September 9th.

Managers and representatives of the artists conferred, to-day, with a view to a settlement of the theatrical lock-out.

## MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' DECISION.

The Municipal employees decided to strike to-day.

## GENERAL PERSHING.

## GREAT OVATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, September 9th.

General Pershing arrived to-day, and was ceremoniously welcomed. He received a very popular ovation.

## EARL GREY.

## DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON FIXED.

LONDON, September 9th.

Earl Grey sails on the *Mauretania* en route for Washington on September 20th.

## GERMANY'S BREACH OF TREATY TERMS.

## FRENCH URGE EXTENSION OF OCCUPATION.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message says:—The French Delegation has strongly urged the Supreme Council that unless Germany agrees to suppress the clauses in her Constitution presaging a union with Austria without further delay the area of occupation on the Rhine should be extended at the expiration of the ultimatum.

No further reply is necessary, since the Note was sent last week and was a real ultimatum, the failure to comply with which carries immediate sanction for any action which the Allies see fit to employ.

## THE FATE OF SYRIA.

## NO CONFLICT BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message says:—General Sir Edmund Allenby, who arrived in Paris yesterday, denied the existence of a conflict between the French and English Governments.

France is to receive the mandate for Syria. Complete union of views is shared by the French and English Governments in regard to Syria.

General Allenby will stay two days in Paris.

## FRENCH FISHING INDUSTRY. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message says:—A Bill will shortly be introduced into the French Parliament to encourage the construction of trawlers and improve the arrangements for landing fish in French ports.

## FRENCH COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

## IN PARIS ON OCTOBER 27th.

PARIS, September 9th.

A Havas message says:—An assembly of Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce in France and her Colonies will take place in Paris on October 27th.

## THE AUSTRIAN TREATY. SUPREME COUNCIL APPROVES COLONIAL CONVENTIONS.

PARIS, September 9th.

The Supreme Council has approved the text of the Colonial Conventions for Austria's signature.

The Conventions relate to the sale of spirits, traffic in arms, and the abolition of certain clauses in the Declaration of Brussels of 1890.

## DISTURBED IRELAND.

## UNRULY CROWDS AT FERMOY.

LONDON, September 9th.

A crowd wrecked fifty shops at Fermoy yesterday evening.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## BRITISH TROOPS ATTACKED IN CORK COUNTY.

LONDON, September 9th.

A large body of armed civilians attacked a military convoy a few miles from Fermoy on Sunday evening, captured 25 rifles, and drove off in motor-cars. Twenty or thirty men, four miles from Skibbeelen, on Sunday evening, attempted to hold up a party of armed soldiers in a motor-lobby but desisted when the soldiers presented their rifles.

## LATEST CABLES.

## GERMANY.

## A FALSE ALARM FROM STUTTGART.

STUTTGART, September 9th.

The youth who fired on General Lettow von Vorbeck only used a toy pistol.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## A SPEIT AMONG THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

COPENHAGEN, September 9th.

A telegram from Berlin states that a cleavage has occurred among the Independent Socialists. The opposing elements alternatively favour Parliamentary action, and are against "direct action."

## DISORDER IN SPANDAU.

The Extremists arranged a demonstration at Spandau but found the venue occupied by Government troops who turned their machine-guns on the procession, wounding five. After this, the crowd dispersed.

## RIOTS IN BREMEN.

There were riots in Bremen, the disturbances concluding with a street fight.

## LATEST CABLES.

## SCOURGE OF BOLSHEVISM.

## BOLSHEVISTS MAKE PEACE WITH ESTHONIA.

LONDON, September 9th.

A Moscow telegram states that the Soviet Government has accepted Esthonia's proposal to hold peace negotiations at Pskov. The Soviet has arranged for the safe conduct of the delegates on September 10th.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH LITHUANIA.

It is reported from Warsaw that the Bolshevik and Lithuanian peace negotiations will start immediately, on the former's initiative. The Lithuanians have sent representatives to the front.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## BRITAIN MUST NOT DESERT THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, September 9th.

Colonel John Ward, Labour M.P., who has just returned from Russia, interviewed, said that to desert the Russians, who rallied to our standard, would make our name stink in the nostrils of every non-Bolshevik Russian.

We went to Russia to prevent the Germans transferring men to the Western Front. Are we now to say to those who rallied round us: "You've served our turn; we are going; we wish you luck?" That," said Col. Ward, "is unthinkable. It would be black treachery to leave them to face the enemies they've made for our sakes without anything more substantial than our goodwill."

## BRITISH LABOUR.

## TRADE UNION CONGRESS AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Trade Union Congress, by a card vote, passed a resolution, on a motion by Mr. R. Smillie, by 2,600,000 votes to 1,000,000, referring back to the Parliamentary Committee the passage in the Committee's Report which dealt with "direct action," but did not express an opinion in this connection, merely saying that the principle involved was grave.

Before the vote was taken the chairman (Mr. Stuart Bunting) said that if the passage was referred back it would be construed as a vote in favour of "direct action" on political issues, but the vote would not prevent a direct resolution on the subject later.

## LATER.

Included in the passage referred back was the record of the refusal of the Committee to comply with the request of the Triple Alliance to call a special Trade Union Congress to discuss whether "direct action" should be taken to enforce the abolition of conscription and the discontinuance of military intervention in Russia and in Trade Union disputes at home.

## FRENCH ELECTIONS.

## PROBABLY ON NOVEMBER 9th.

PARIS, September 9th.

The general elections will probably be held on November 9th.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

## STRAIGHT TALK BY LORD FISHER.

LONDON, September 9th.

Lord Fisher, in a series of articles in the *Times* on the development of the Navy, describing the inauguration of his reforms, says that the Scapa Flow had not been surveyed and was nameless in 1903, when he sent a surveying vessel there; the result being that the Fleet was stationed there before the war.

## HIS PLANS FOR AN ARMADA.

He declares that the reactionaries derided the battle cruisers. These "muddlers" also did not carry out his plan for an Armada of 612 vessels, authorised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, for the landing of 1,000,000 Russians 82 miles from Berlin. "These amphibian monsters would have been weather, shot, mine and torpedo proof, each holding missiles of men, guns, horses and motors, ploughing their way like huge hippopotami, and crawling up the shore like tanks." The oil-engine would have done it—the engine which would yet revolutionize commerce and alter sea warfare.

## CRIMINAL FOLLY OF THE SILLY CROWD.

Lord Fisher says that he resents the arena very reluctantly, but what was meant to be privacy must be published, to help economy. Drastic scrapping was as necessary as very life itself, as the nation condemns the "criminal folly of the silly crowd" who want the British Navy dispersed over the world. He says that the massacre of the *Priglas* in Zanzibar was due to this absurd policy of isolated small craft in peace time.

## THE MISSION OF THE BATTLE CRUISER.

He deplores the fact that the mission of the battle cruiser was totally unappreciated till the *Lusitania* sank von Spee's squadron. The *Guelden* and the *Breslau* escaped because the battle cruisers in the Mediterranean were not used. If they had gobbled up the *Guelden* and the *Breslau*, there would have been no Gallipoli and the Baltic would have been occupied, and Berlin captured by the Russians landing covered by the British Fleet.

## WHEN THE SUBMARINE WAS RIDICULED.

He says that the most striking feature of the pre-war period was the ridicule cast on the submarine. When a young submarine commander in pre-war manoeuvres twice torpedoed a hostile flagship, and claimed it as a prize, all the change he got was the Admiral's signal: "You be damned."

## HIS UNBOWED BELIEF IN SUBMARINES.

Lord Fisher quotes a memorandum he circulated in January, 1914, in which he said that the submarine was the "coming type of warship for sea-fighting. He declares that he was literally persecuted for building submarines while he was First Sea Lord, and says that when he left the Admiralty in January, 1910, there were 61 efficient submarines and 13 being built, but when he returned in October, 1914, there were only 51; so he summoned the Schwalb Bethlehem Steelworks, who delivered a batch of submarines in five months—an unprecedented feat, as "14 months was the previous record. These submarines went to America and the Dardanelles unconvoyed and acted there prodigiously.

## LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Lord Fisher declares that the British nation is going to make the "same damned mess" over the internal combustion engine, with which every nation except ourselves is pushing ahead. The experimental laboratory for the development of this engine, instituted by the Board of Inventions, is illipit in size and miserly in inadequacy. "I really look forward to the Day of Judgment when all the champion liars now so highly honoured will be exposed and flaged."

He concludes by declaring that his years, from 1902 to 1910, at the Admiralty, won the war.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF HOME SQUADRONS.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Admiralty has ordered a reduction in the Home Fleet battleships and the Fourth and Fifth Destroyer Flotillas to a reserve basis from September 1st.

The Twentieth Flotilla will similarly reduce on completion of service in the Baltic.

A reconstructed Fourth Destroyer Flotilla and the Second Light Cruiser Squadron will be fully manned and will join the Atlantic Fleet. Submarine flotillas attached to the Atlantic Fleet will be reduced to seven each of the "K," "L" and "H" Classes.

## AVIATION.

## GOVERNMENT ASSISTING COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, September 9th.

The question of the disposal of airships and Government assistance to aerial commercial enterprise was discussed at a conference in London, to-day, between representatives of the Air Ministry and persons interested in commercial aviation.

Brigadier General Seely said that when the political situation was cleared, in about a month, the Air Ministry and the Admiralty would combine to offer, cheaply, airships to those who would undertake the formation of a commercial air scheme.

The assistance would include wireless stations, meteorological information, sheds, and a trained personnel.

It was urgent, on political grounds, that a scheme should be launched very speedily.

The meeting decided to appoint a financial committee to consider details.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 9th.

The silver market is steady.

## DANGERS TO INDUSTRY. EFFECT OF HIGH INCOME-TAX.

The Royal Commission on Income-Tax, under the chairmanship of Lord Colwyn, met on July 17th at 12, Great George-street, Westminster, when evidence was given by Mr. Sidney Webb, Professor of Public Administration in the University of London, Messrs. Scrimgeour and Johnston, on behalf of the committee of the Stock Exchange; Mr. Harold Cox, and Sir Archibald Williamson, Bt., M.P.

Mr. Webb considered that to meet modern conditions the exemption limit should be raised to £250, and that the present allowances for wife and children should at least be doubled. The age limit for the children's allowance should be raised from 16 to 23, and allowances should not be limited to tax-payers whose incomes do not exceed £500. He suggested that "windfalls" and gains of an occasional nature should be made liable to income-tax, and pointed out that such occasional profits are brought into assessment by the income-tax laws of Hamburg, Bremen, and Basel City, and by those of Australia and New Zealand.

The evidence of the representatives of the committee of the Stock Exchange was directed to show the danger which threatened British industries in general, and the resultant business on London banking, exchange, and stock markets owing to the present high rate of income-tax on interest derived from capital invested by foreigners in this country. They considered that under present financial conditions it was of paramount importance to this country to attract foreign capital, which, in spite of the well-known security that Britain offers, would not flow here if a tax of 30 per cent. on the income were deducted. They advocated either a complete remission of the British income-tax to foreigners, or a reduction in the scale of taxation to not more than 15 per cent. They did not suggest that estates of foreigners in this country should not be liable to death duties, and they pointed out that if foreign capital were attracted by a low rate of income-tax the revenue would gain the benefit on the death of the holders.

Sir Archibald Williamson dealt with three points:

The effect of income-tax upon the formation of British companies where the enterprise is abroad and the capital is largely raised abroad; the effect of the attempted taxation of foreign companies through their agencies in Great Britain; and the effect of double income-tax upon our overseas business.

He stated that with a high rate of tax it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain foreign capital for an enterprise carried on abroad by a British company, registered and controlled in this country, and he suggested that the foreign recipients of dividends from such companies should be allowed to reclaim either the whole of the tax deducted or alternatively the balance down to 6d. or 1s. in the pound. With regard to the taxation of foreigners through their agencies here, Sir Archibald Williamson explained that foreigners could easily avoid liability by co-opting to appoint agents, and obtaining orders by correspondence or by travellers. He pointed out that British enterprise was endeavouring to establish itself in every foreign country, and any attempt to penalise agencies here would result in retaliation measures which would hit our nation harder than any other. On the question of double income-tax, he based his remarks chiefly on the position as it affects the commercial relations of this country with foreign countries, and especially with the United States. He drew attention to the provision in the U.S.A. Revenue Act, which allows the tax paid in the country of origin as a set-off against the tax payable in the country of residence, and suggested that a similar policy here would be a possible way out of a very serious position.

Mr. Harold Cox laid two propositions before the Commission: (a) That the income-tax should be made absolutely universal, so that no person could claim full rights of citizenship without paying income-tax, and (b) that the tax should be levied at the source in the case of wage-earners as it already is with dividend drawers, land owners, and Civil servants.

## SIR D. HAIG IN THE CITY. PRAISE FOR OUR ALLIES.

Sir Douglas Haig received the hon. freedom of the Carpenters' Company, one of the oldest of the London City Guilds, on July 17th.

Subsequently Sir Douglas Haig was entertained at luncheon.

The Master, in submitting the toast of the health of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, said it was the proudest moment in the annals of the Carpenters' Company when they were privileged to welcome, as a member a man of such world-wide distinction as Sir Douglas Haig. (Hear, hear.) They had all witnessed the simple little ceremony of admitting their youngest Freeman, and the antiquity of that company (their records went back for nearly 500 years) and the tradition which the ceremony represented gave it its chief interest to the Field-Marshal and their other guests. It was the greatest honour that they could bestow, and they were proud indeed when they received Sir Douglas Haig's acceptance. He and all of them had had many dark days to go through since then before they won through to a triumphant peace. It was quite unnecessary to recount the glorious deeds of the Commander-in-Chief through-out their wondrous campaign, but one episode seemed to him to stand out, and certainly appealed to him as a human being, and that was the magnificent and whole-hearted way in which their guest had effaced himself and placed his services and those of the ever-valorous British Army under Marshal Foch when he felt that the position would be helped thereby. There was another matter he would like to allude to, and which he thought so much redounded to Sir Douglas Haig's character, and that was his active interest in the pension hardships. (Hear, hear.) This, he thought, they would agree with him, did him the greatest credit. (Cheers.)

"A DESPERATE STRUGGLE." Sir Douglas Haig, in returning thanks, said he knew better than anyone how much he owed to the quality of the soldiers who fought under his command. He understood also and most deeply appreciated the nature of the support that the nation at large gave to the Army and to him. He had often had occasion to speak of the Army, and certainly it would be difficult to say too much regarding what our men of all ranks had done. It was for that reason that he had been so insistent that everything possible should be done for them now. Yet he did not forget the nation itself, and the more he had travelled about the British Isles during these past few months the more it had been brought home to him how much the nation itself had done too. The self-sacrifice, self-denial, patience, energy, and determination of all at home, men and women, was astounding. No man could say how much the Army owed to the magnificent spirit displayed by their kinsmen and kinswomen in all parts of the Empire. It was only proper that this should be understood, and to his mind it could not be understood too widely. The nation had a right to be proud of what it had accomplished, of the sacrifice it made for liberty, and of the tremendous energy it put into the single task of winning the war. After all, the Army was but the supreme manifestation of that resilient energy and devoted spirit of self-sacrifice which inspired the whole nation. Even though the full measure of what the men and women of our race accomplished during the war might not be known in our time, yet, for the sake of the generation now growing up to manhood, they had no right to refuse the credit that was fairly ours.

To accept that credit was in no way to disparage or minimise the efforts and achievements of our Allies. Nothing could be further from his thoughts and his desires than to attempt to do that. Nothing that he had ever said, whether he had known that there were reporters present at the time, or whether he had not, had been said with that intention. "I have so often," added Sir Douglas, "and in so public a fashion, expressed my admiration of the deeds of our Allies, whether on the Western or the Eastern fronts, whether they belong to the old world or the new, that I trust that I can say a word or two in praise of my own people without giving offence to others, for whose many successful actions in the field I have nothing but admiration and gratitude. Even as I am in a full worth of what our own Army have done—and I admit that I am jealous for their reputation—so also I am in a position to understand to the full the magnitude of the efforts and sacrifices of our Allies, the gallantry of their troops, and the value of their achievements. It was by our united efforts, the combined endeavours of all the Allied countries, that we gained the victory. It will be by our united action and continued co-operation and goodwill that we shall reap to the full the fruits of peace." (Cheers.)

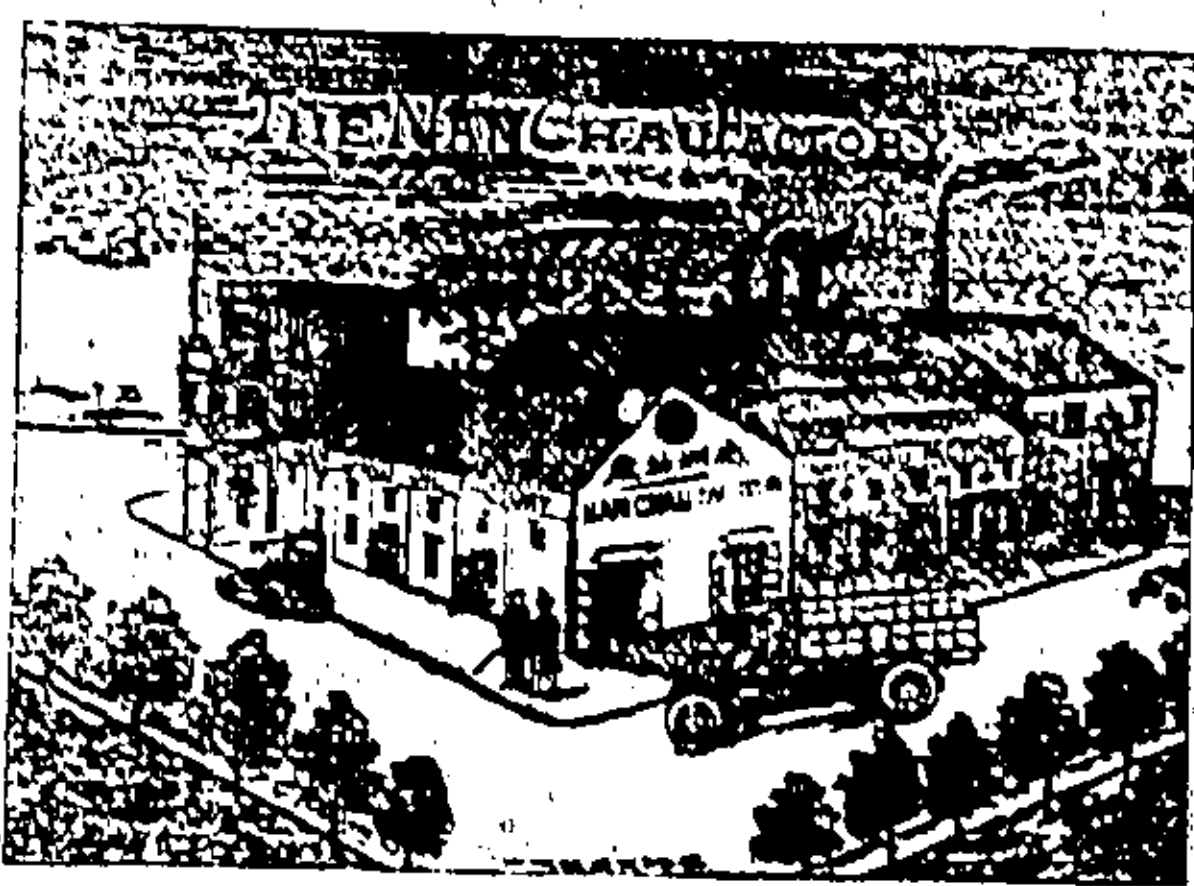
## DOCTORS' NOVEL DUEL.

After protests from many, Dr. Zettel, of St. Paul, and Dr. Hill, of Minneapolis, virtually decided on July 15th, upon articles to regulate a straight scientific experiment on modern lines. It is virtually a duel between two of the most and the latest methods of inoculating against disease. Zettel holds that the viciousness of germs has been greatly exaggerated. He relies upon healthy food and drink for protection. Hill will go through the preliminaries of inoculation and vaccination. Both undertake to expose themselves to the germs of typhoid fever, miliary fever, bubonic plague, and other maladies in a duel to the death. Zettel and Hill are two quite-looking gentlemen, each desirous of holding his opponent with his own petard, and only regretting that the public has become aware of the strange challenge.









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### KING AND SOUDANESE.

#### CHIEFS AT THE PALACE.

#### A "SWORD OF VICTORY"

Considerable interest was aroused by the visit to Buckingham Palace on July 18th of the special Soudanese mission, representing the Chiefs of the various tribes in the Soudan, and many people collected round the gates to witness the arrival of the members of the deputation in their picturesque native dress. Sir Reginald Wingate, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, and Sir Edgar Bernard accompanied the deputation, which was headed by Sir Said Ali El Morghani, and was received by the Earl of Cromer and conducted to the presence of the King and Queen.

A loyal address was delivered in Arabic, Sir Reginald Wingate acting as interpreter. On this Sir Said Ali El Morghani congratulated the King on the victory of the Allied armies, and said that the people of the Soudan fully realised that this war was different from the wars of the past. In those days, wars only decided the fate of belligerent nations, but this war was to decide the future of all weak nations, amongst which was the Soudan. It was a war between the principles of right and wrong, and by the victory of the Allied arms right defeated wrong. After assuring his Majesty that the Soudan had never wavered in confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies, and congratulating him on the loyalty which, despite the intrigues of his enemies, still united in strength and loyalty the many diverse parts of his great Empire, Sir Said Ali El Morghani said:

"I beg leave to tell your Majesty that what the Soudan has done is but the first fruits of what your Majesty's Government has planted there. It is simply the harvest of good deeds and a token of our gratitude. It is justice which has combined all the different parts of your great Empire, and justice which is the foundation of your kingdom. The spirit of peace and justice which has prevailed throughout the Soudan during all these years, as well as the interest which your Majesty's Government has taken in advancing it, the sacrifices that have been made to improve its material and moral conditions, and the inclusion of the people of the Soudan amongst the subjects of the British Empire, have filled their hearts with pride, loyalty, and love of your Majesty, and we all appreciate that the future advancement of the Soudan depends on its increasingly close connection with your Majesty's Empire. We therefore raise our hands to God Almighty, praying Him to grant your Majesty a long and happy life and to preserve Great Britain, the pioneer of liberty and civilisation in the world. Long may the British flag fly over the Soudan to bring peace and tranquillity to it, and promote its advancement until it is ready to take its place with the other members of the Empire."

#### HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

The King, in reply, said: "I thank you and the other members of this deputation for your loyal address. It is a great pleasure to me to meet you, the representatives of the Soudan, on the occasion of your first visit to England. A few years ago, before the outbreak of war, I visited Port Sudan on my way back from India, and remember that several of you were there to meet me. I am happy to renew the acquaintance now under these auspicious circumstances. It would have been a great pleasure to me had you been able to be present at the peace celebrations on the 19th, and I share your disappointment at having arrived too late to take part in them. "The part played by the Soudan during the war, under the able direction of Sir Reginald Wingate and Sir Lee Stack, has been very noteworthy. In no quarter except Darfur, which had not been directly administered by the Soudan Government, was there any disturbance, and the behaviour of the whole population was one of complete loyalty. I feel that, in a great measure, this was due to the attitude adopted by you, the leaders of religious and popular thought in the country, who, by your personal example and advice, have rendered a very signal service to the cause of the Empire. For this I offer you my thanks, and I know that in the future, as in the past, you will continue to do your utmost to uphold the prestige of my Government, which has been able to confer many benefits on the Soudan and hopes to confer many more in the years to come. "I hope that you are all comfortable and deriving enjoyment from your stay in London, and that you will be able again to visit this country at a subsequent date. On your return to the Soudan I desire you to convey to the loyal population and tribes you represent an expression of my sincere appreciation of their whole-hearted loyalty, and my earnest wishes for the continued prosperity and welfare of the country."

#### TOKEN OF SUBMISSION.

Before leaving, Sayed Abd El Rahman El Mahdi, a member of the deputation, son of the late Mahdi, presented to his Majesty a gold sword. The sword is a representation of a legendary weapon supposed to have been sent down from Heaven, and is only surrendered as a token of submission. Sayed Abd El Rahman El Mahdi, in presenting the sword to his Majesty, said: "In all loyalty I take this gracious opportunity to place in your Majesty's hands this historic sword—the Sword of Victory—which was bequeathed to my father as a sure token of my fealty and submission to your exalted throne, that it may be by its transfer to your Majesty a complete and absolute proof of my desire that you may count myself and all my followers in the Soudan as your faithful servants. After the lapse of many years since the re-occupation of the Soudan I have shown to your officers there my

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### ARMIES OF THE EMPIRE.

#### SIR JOHN MONASH'S VIEW.

#### COMRADESHIP OF THE CLASSES

Sir John Monash, Australian Commander-in-Chief, in an interview, recently held with post-war problems, laid emphasis upon the need for co-ordinated training in the Armies of the British Empire.

"I believe," he said, "that one of the happiest results of the war will be the complete establishment of class-comradeship throughout the Empire. The war has welded the British Empire firmly and inseparably together, and all classes of men have been brought to know each other as never before. The grim lessons of war have been burnt into men's hearts, and they cannot forget them. The blood-ties of comradeship between men of the Homeland and the British dominions are of sacrifice on the common field of battle, and this ever-willing helping of one another has done more to unite the Empire of British men and women than statesmanship could do in a century."

Australia has suffered terrible losses in the war. Sixty thousand of our boys whom we could so ill spare from our small population are left behind in Gallipoli, France, and Belgium; but these Australian men and women who have survived their duty have much to thank the war for. They will be the builders of the future Australia. They have learnt lessons of sacrifice and suffering which have made them ready to help others, and thus their country. I feel very keenly about this comradeship of the classes. It is a practical religion which appeals to every creature and creed. It will solve so many problems, and do much to maintain industrial and political peace. What we are trying to instill into the minds of our returned soldiers is that they have a duty to perform in carrying on the task which their comrades left unfinished when the bullets took them away out of the fight. They fought to establish Australia's freedom, to make her the grandest country on earth, to keep her healthy, happy, and prosperous. And this can only be done if every man and woman, boy and girl, achieves his or her own portion of these high ideals. That is why soldiers' and sailors' associations should prove of great blessings to their native land. It reasonably follows that men who have really suffered in the defence of their country have bought a priceless share in its interests, and it is these men who should have a voice in the affairs of their country.

Perhaps the saddest sight in London to-day is the long queues of ex-officers and men, with splendid records of heroic services to their country, unable to secure employment and in dire necessity. Is this the reward of a grateful country to her hour of victory and peace? It is a deplorable shame that many of these brave fellows when they return from the trenches, after all they have gone through, should have such a ghastly struggle to live. But, as we have constantly told our men, it depends largely upon themselves. Men who have been in the Army for three and four years have become unskilled in their trades and professions, and naturally, if they are going back again to retain their jobs after demobilisation, they must see to it that they are efficient to do so. Employers cannot be expected to employ unskilled workmen, although they should be prepared to make reasonable allowances for service and sacrifice.

I am a profound believer in compulsory military training of young men between the ages of 15 and 25. I believe that cadet corps which teach strict discipline are invaluable institutions, and there is no doubt that we must pay much more attention to the disciplinary training of our boys and girls. In regard to Australia's future army, no doubt we shall mainly adhere to our old system of universal training, which has proved of incalculable value and service during the war. The future training of our army must strictly conform to that of the British home Army, and every unit of British Overseas forces must be interchangeable. In this respect lessons of the great war have taught us much. We made many mistakes, and we must see to it that there is no possibility of those occurring any more.

I remember one occasion at the front when I had command of five Australian and two American divisions. Splendid fellows they were, and eager for the fray; but it was impossible to get the best results, simply because the Australians and Americans had had different training, and their instinctive methods of doing things were according to their training, and in the difference much was lost. Uniformity of training throughout the Empire must be established. Soldiers trained in Australia and those trained in England or Canada must be able to go into action without the slightest preparatory training as a whole.

loyalty and service in many ways. There are many people in the Soudan who await my return with your Majesty's favour, and the hope to be included in the number of your most loyal subjects."

The King first accepted the sword, and then returned it with these words: "I accept this sword and acknowledge the sincere loyalty which has prompted the gift, and as a proof of your fealty to me, I take the sword and hand it to you and your heirs to hold on my behalf in the defence of my Throne and Empire, and as a proof of my acceptance of the loyal submission of you and your followers."

The King conferred decorations on each member of the mission, which included representatives of the religious chiefs of the Soudan, officials of the Mohammedan Court, and the administrative chiefs of the Soudan Government. At the conclusion of the ceremonial part of the visit, each member of the mission chatted for a few moments with both the King and Queen, and remained to drink coffee and smoke a cigarette before leaving the Palace.

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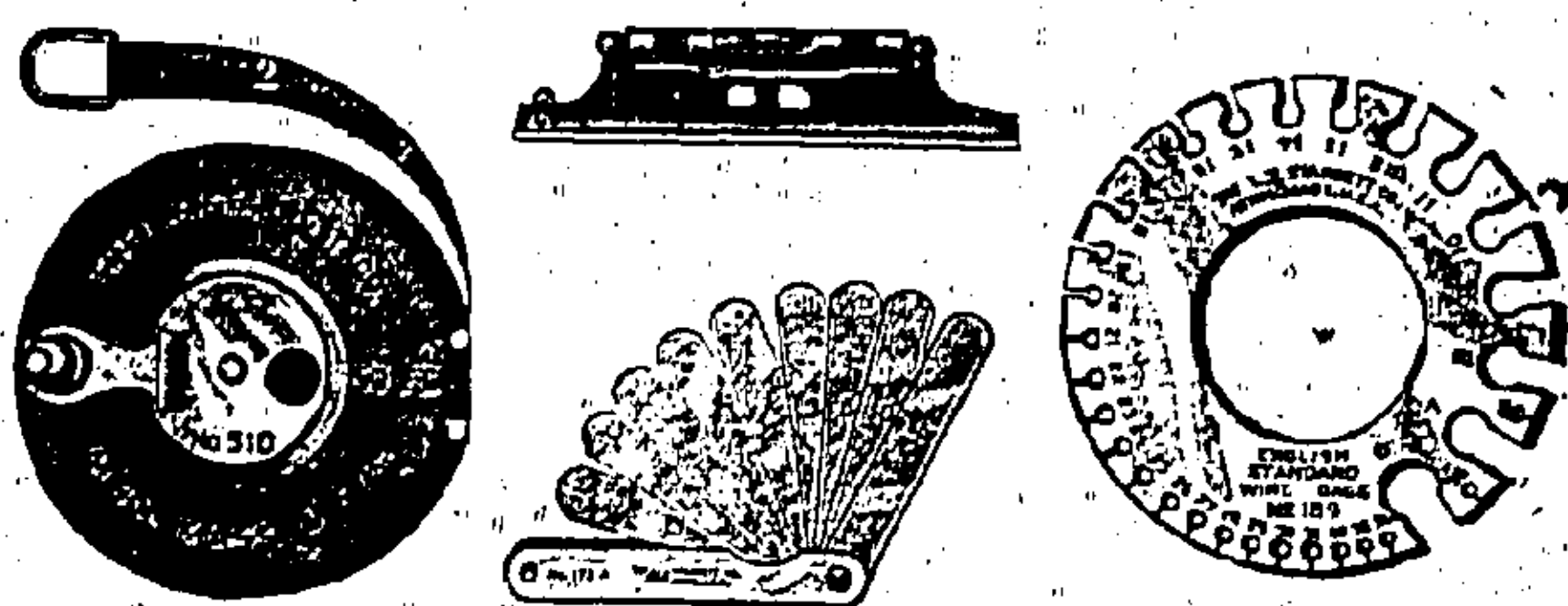
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"ICONIUM"	About Oct. 22nd	Oct. 22nd
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About Oct. 25th	Oct. 25th
"WHEATLAND"	About Nov. 1st	Nov. 1st
"ENDICOTT"	About Nov. 3rd	Nov. 3rd
"GREVECOUVER"	About Dec. 20th	Dec. 20th

For PORTLAND direct.

Ship	Departure	Arrival
"COAXET"	About Oct. 6th	Oct. 6th
"WAWALONA"	About Oct. 31st	Oct. 31st
"NISHMAHA"	About Nov. 30th	Nov. 30th
"MONTAMUR"	About Dec. 15th	Dec. 15th

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 15th Sept., D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 16th Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th Sept., D'light.
WENHAIWEI, CHEKTOO & CHINCHOW	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Sept., 3 P.M.

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"HATAI"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	19th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	23rd Sept., at 1 P.M.

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S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.

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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
KHIVA	23rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.
NOVARA	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	30th Dec.

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	7th Oct.	25th Oct.

FOR  
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Calcutta about
ITOLA	1st Oct.	26th Oct.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Yokohama about
KHIVA	26th Sept.	9th Oct.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & LUTHER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
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FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila & Shanghai)	Friday,	22nd Sept., at 11 A.M.
KATORI MARU	Tuesday,	14th Oct., at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU	Friday,	19th Sept., at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU	Friday,	3rd Oct., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday,	24th Sept., at 11 A.M.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday,	32nd Oct., at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.	Saturday,	20th September
BWAHBU		

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Tuesday,	16th Sept.
TSURUGA MARU	Tuesday,	30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday,	21st Sept., at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU	Saturday,	18th Oct., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU	Thursday,	18th Sept., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Thursday,	2nd Oct., at 11 A.M.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
SHINRYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 11th (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th.
PERSIA MARU	22,000	Nov. 10th.
KOREA MARU	22,000	Nov. 24th.

\* omitting call at Shanghai

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

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King's Building.

Telephone 2774 and 2775.

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## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 22,000	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX" 30,000	On or about 10th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SOERABAYA, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" 30,000	On or about 2nd Oct.
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"ALASKA MARU" ... Friday, 26th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

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"TACOMA MARU" ... Saturday, 13th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.  
"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

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"OHIO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.  
"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th October.

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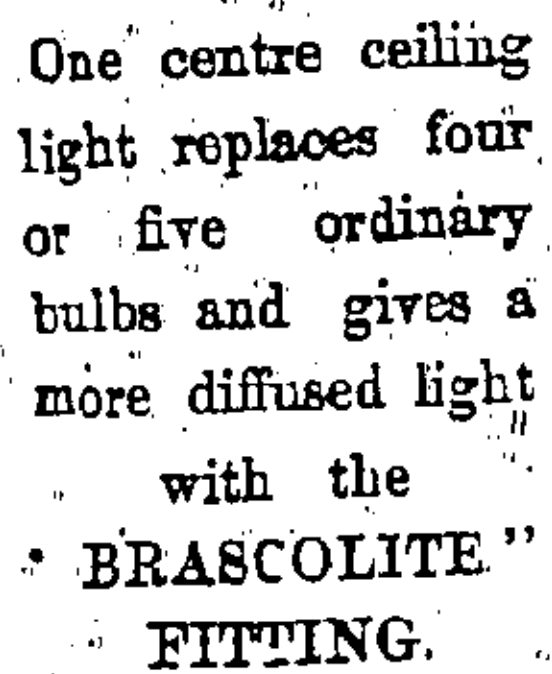


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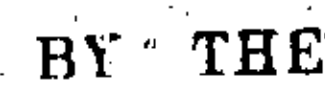
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Hongkong October 21st, 1918. 108

Acting Manager.

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Sydney and Brisbane; NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO.  
Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington.

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